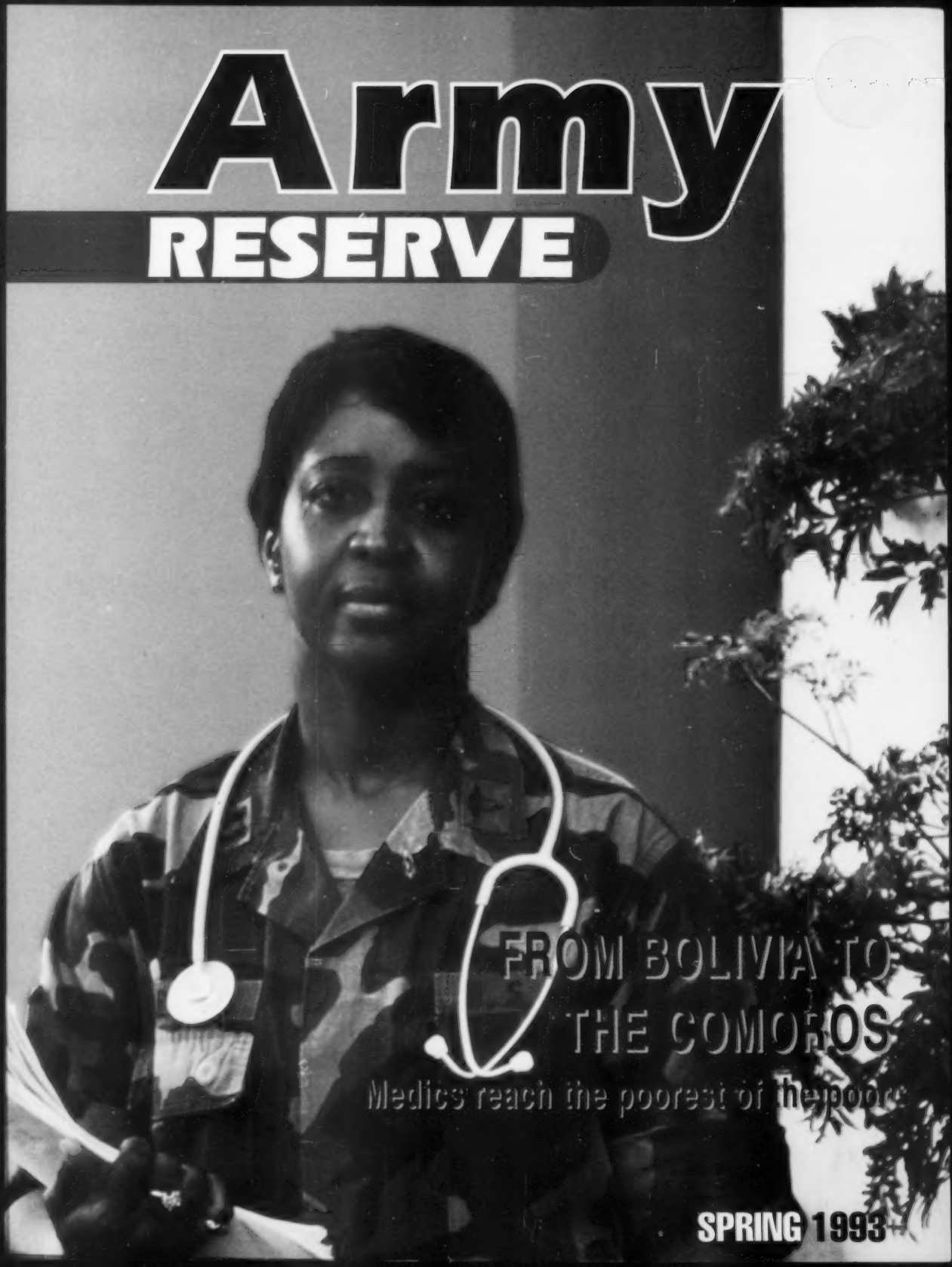
Army RESERVE



FROM BOLIVIA TO THE COMOROS

Medics reach the poorest of the poor

SPRING 1993

Pvt. Wilfredo J. Barreto sights a magnetic azimuth during a land navigation test in the Civil Affairs Specialist Course as instructor MSgt. Danny R. Malone looks on. The Civil Affairs Specialist Course is the newest program at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, N.C. Graduates of this Advanced Individual Training are awarded the 38A Military Occupational Skill identifier - Civil Affairs Specialist.

U·M·I

INCORRECT VOLUME NUMBER, SHOULD READ VOLUME 39.

Photo by SSgt. Keith D. Butler

Army Reserve
Magazine

Volume 40, Number 1 **Spring 1993**

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Back Cover photo by Michael J. Coburn. Pvt. Thomas Lacroix slaloms in team competition during the XXXV World Military Ski Championships in Stowe, Vt.

MAJOR GENERAL ROGER W. SANDLER
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

MR. AL SCHILF
ACTING CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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ARMY RESERVE Magazine is an official Department of the Army publication and is published quarterly by the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, DAAR-PA, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2400 in accordance with Section 278, Title 10, USC. The Secretary of Defense has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business as required by law. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 2, 1986 in accordance with provisions of AR 310-1. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of the Army or the Chief, Army Reserve nor should they be construed as official policy or directive in nature. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, except for those articles or photographs marked as copyrighted.

ARMY RESERVE Magazine invites articles, story ideas, photographs and other material of interest to members of the United States Army Reserve. Manuscripts and other correspondence for the editor should be addressed to ARMY RESERVE Magazine, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, VA 22209-1805; telephone (703) 696-3962 or DSN 226-3962, fax (703) 696-3745. Unsolicited manuscripts and photographs will not be returned. Query by letter or fax.

ARMY RESERVE Magazine is distributed free of charge to members of the United States Army Reserve. Circulation 675,000. Paid subscriptions are available for $5.00 per year. Mail a personal check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, or fax your order to (202) 512-2233. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. Members of Troop Program Units should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should contact their Personnel Manager at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.
ISSN # 0004-2579

MAILCALL

Food for thought.

YOUR COMMENTS IN THE ARTICLE "Your favorite MRE meals are getting...better?" [Fall 1992] did a disservice to the men and women of the U.S. Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center who constantly and sincerely strive to provide the best products for soldiers.

The MRE has undergone five revisions since its introduction in a constant effort to improve its acceptability. Twelve new menu items are currently being evaluated by the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). All rations continue to be soldier tested and only those with a high degree of acceptability are selected. I understand as well as anyone the monotony inherent in field rations. That is what we are working to overcome.

Since the Deli Sandwich is still experimental you must have authored your article without ever having tasted one. It achieved one of the highest taste ratings ever.

Col. David H. Wayne
Commander, Natick R,D and E Center
Natick , Mass.

Army chow is always an easy target for jokes and I admit the thought of a three-year-old bologna sandwich just begged for comment. Thanks for the sample. The new "Slim Jim" sandwich is delicious! The bread was fresh and chewy - a perfect complement to the spicy and flavorful peppercorn sausage.

My rating? Five stars.

Pass our best wishes to the folks who work to make our MRE's better and our battlefield equipment more effective.

Mea Gulpa.

Thanks Major Murphy.

TODAY MAJ. DON MURPHY OF THE U.S. Army Reserve saved a life. He is a teacher at Washington Middle School and was sitting in the teachers' lunchroom when a fellow teacher began to choke. The choking victim was unable to help himself. Maj. Murphy took quick action and after 15 Heimlich Maneuvers the piece of food was finally dislodged. The teacher is doing well. He has a sore chest, but he's happy to be alive. We are grateful that Maj. Murphy had Heimlich training in the Army Reserve.

To us Maj. Murphy is a hero.

The teachers at
Washington Middle School
Salinas, Calif.

SGLI? VGLI? RRSGLI?

IF THE COMMENT ABOUT IRR/IMA members [Mailcall, Winter 1992/93] being covered by SGLI only during drill and travel time is absolutely correct, then SGLI coverage might just be some of the most expensive term insurance known. Considering my 10 hours of drill time per month with an RTU, the cost of SGLI coverage is several dollars per hour, since we still pay, via ARPERCEN, the full monthly coverage fee.

MSgt. Sheldon Daitch
Manila, Philippines

The Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program provides insurance protection for a number of different categories of servicemembers and veterans. Those on active duty and members of the Selected Reserve assigned to units scheduled to perform a minimum of 12 drills per year are covered full time and the premiums are deducted from their military pay.

Reservists who perform less than the minimum duty required for full time coverage are only covered while performing duty and traveling to and from drill.

You and other reservists drilling in a non-pay, points-only status, and Drilling Individual Mobilization Augmentees (DIMAs) are eligible for fulltime coverage, and make payment directly to ARPERCEN every six months. (For information on this program write: ARPERCEN,

Attn: DARP-PAI-S, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.)

Members of the IRR are eligible for Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI), as are soldiers leaving active duty. Application must be made to the Office of SGLI within 120 days to obtain VGLI without evidence of insurability. Application may be made for up to one additional year, but medical evidence of insurability will be required. Premiums are paid directly to OSGLI. VGLI is renewable in five year increments.

Retired Reservists who are not yet drawing retired pay and haven't reached age 61 are eligible to continue their Retired Reservist's SGLI through VGLI, but as with active duty veterans, they must apply within 15 months of retirement.

Graveside volleys.

I APPRECIATE YOUR RESEARCH on the origin of the "Great Seal of the United States" [Winter 1992/3]. The further we get from our "roots" the more important and interesting such information becomes.

As a reserve chaplain I have conducted several gravesite burial ceremonies for deceased military personnel. Could you please tell me the meaning or symbolism of the three volleys fired over the grave site. Is there additional significance in why seven riflemen are used?

Thank you for your assistance as a "grateful nation remembers" the great sacrifice the nine million WWII veterans made for us, their children.

Chaplain (Capt.) Andrew Meverden
San Jose, Calif.

According to an historian at the Arlington National Cemetery, the practice of firing three volleys at funerals dates back to Roman times. In the funeral rites of the Romans, casting earth three times on the coffin constituted "the burial." Speaking the name of the dead three times ended the funeral ceremony, after which the friends and relatives of the deceased spoke the word "vale" (farewell) three times as they left the tomb. Why three? The number has had symbolic and mystical significance throughout history.

The number seven is another mystical number. In the earliest days of gun salutes, seven was the recognized British national salute. Whether that translates into seven riflemen at a funeral...don't know for sure. The origins of traditions are sometimes hard to figure out, and are open to many interpretations.

Thanks for the job!

LAST MARCH I WAS LAID OFF from an aerospace mid-management job due to a reduction in force from lost government contracts.

I have a family of four and my unemployment was $504 a week less than my old salary. My reserve unit commander told me of the possibility of a short tour mission that could use my 76Y MOS. I submitted my paperwork and was accepted for a tour near San Diego.

During those months my family and I sent out 400 resumes to different employers and I finally found a job in October. Because I was in the Army Reserve I was able to sustain myself and family for the 7 months I was not working in the civilian sector.

I thank my commander for giving me the information on the mission.

SFC Shayne B. Lee
Pacoima, Calif.

Missing Special Forces.

I READ YOUR ARTICLE "DISASTER" in the Fall 92 issue and was impressed with the broad scope of your coverage. You clearly depicted the breadth of destruction with both words and pictures. Most importantly you showed the Army Reserve's swift and caring response.

There is however some missing information in the article and in the sidebar listing supporting USAR units. You failed to identify the 478th Civil Affairs Battalion and did not list the 11th Special Forces Group. Both had units in the Martinez USAR Center in Perrine, Fla.

The most interesting missing point is that the first military unit outside Florida to respond to Hurricane Andrew was the Army Reserve's B Co., 3rd Bn., 11th Special Forces Group in Columbus, Ga. A seven man element deployed in less than 12 hours, drove 13 hours through the night and established the first communications and medical aid station in the Perrine area.

MSgt. Dan C. Godbee
Riverdale, Ga.

Thanks for calling our attention to the Civil Affairs and Special Forces units. In our haste to complete the story before press time, we called the U.S. Army Reserve Command for a roster of personnel, forgetting of course that the CA and SFers aren't assigned to the USARC.

What's the benefit?

MY WIFE ASKED ME RECENTLY about my benefits as a reservist. I couldn't answer her questions because I didn't know all of the answers.

It occurred to me that this was something your magazine could publish for the convenience of all reservists.

Lt.Col. John C. Latimer
Huntsville, Ala.

Good point John. We'll think about it. Would this issue be soon enough?

NDSM a 'feel good' medal.

I DISAGREE WITH YOUR REPLY TO Mrs. Caldwell [Fall 1992] regarding the award of the National Defense Service Medal for her husband's service in Desert Storm.

True, the NDSM may have been awarded to us, but it was also awarded to every soldier on active duty anywhere in the world, and to every reservist in every

drilling reserve unit who never left his home. To say that we were awarded this medal for our contribution to Desert Storm is a joke. Basically, those of us who were called to active duty and served in the United States received nothing for our efforts. I feel this should be corrected.

I did not join the Army to win medals. I joined to do my duty, and I did so proudly when called. The Army's failure to recognize that contribution hurts, but it is not a reason for me to be angry or quit. What does make me angry is hearing repeatedly that we were awarded a medal to recognize our service, when in reality the widespread awarding in an overzealous effort to make everyone feel good only trivialized the contributions of those men and women who willingly left jobs and families and suffered hardships to serve their country.

Maj. Michael S. Pollock, MD
Indiana, Penn.

Someone listened. On January 13, 1993 Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney approved the establishment of a bronze "M" device for Reserve Component medals. Although the details must be approved by the new Secretary of the Army, check the Update section of the magazine for the basic announcement. I understand but disagree with your position that the NDSM trivialized our contributions. It recognizes all who stood ready - in every capacity - to fight or to support the fight. Desert Storm was a challenging and difficult time not only for reservists, but for employers and families as well. They received nothing. But stay tuned, there may something more in the works.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

From the Chief, Army Reserve

We need 'ready-to-roll' reserve units

Within the past year Army Reserve volunteers have helped the survivors of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, supported law enforcement efforts in the Los Angeles riots and delivered mail in Somalia.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler

These missions continue to demonstrate that in virtually every deployment of the active component force, the reserve component is needed. Whether we're fighting in Desert Storm, participating in international humanitarian assistance efforts in Somalia, or assisting in domestic crises and relief operations, the Army Reserve remains essential to the support of our global military missions.

Why then, when future contingencies will almost certainly involve USAR troop units and individuals, must we always ask for "volunteers?" The reason is that the Army does not have immediate involuntary access to USAR units and individuals until the President exercises his Title 10 USC authority. This is commonly referred to as the Presidential Selected Reserve Callup (PSRC) and allows the President to involuntarily activate up to 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve to respond to emergencies. This was the case during Desert Shield/ Desert Storm.

However, with the reshaping of the Army at lower strength levels, there will be a greater need for access to the RC - probably on short notice. We had great success getting volunteers to man the 711th AG Postal Detachment that deployed to Somalia. But it would have been easier to reach into our inventory of units and involuntarily called one to duty.

Access to the Army Reserve is not easy, and it should be. Defense is considering proposing a mechanism to put units and members of the Individual Ready Reserve on active duty without elevating that decision to the President of the United States. This will require a change to the law, giving the Secretary of Defense authority to mobilize a small number of units and individuals - 25,000 - for duty.

With that authority the unified and specified commanders-in-chief will know they can count on the Army Reserve to fulfill their contingency requirements.

We are also working a way that would permit us to directly assist in domestic crises. Under present federal statute we are prohibited from responding to civil disasters such as Hurricane Andrew in any manner other than voluntary participation. The Active Army and National Guard can be ordered in without a Presidential Callup. The Army Reserve can not.

We would identify certain units as most likely to be needed. Medical units, transportation units and logistical support units are increasingly important to the smaller Active Army. We could fill them with soldiers who agree in advance to participate in a high priority status. As double-volunteers serving in "ready-to-roll" reserve units selected from the Contingency Force Pool, they could quickly respond to domestic and international contingencies.

Update

Aspin announces transition package

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LES ASPIN HAS approved implementation of a new transition assistance benefits package for Army Reservists who lose their assignments due to the budget axe. The announcement was made Mar. 11, 1993.

Soldiers who are likely to lose their position in the Selected Reserve (troop unit members, individual mobilization augmentees and AGRs) because of the force reduction are cautioned that a voluntary transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve may affect their eligibility for future transition benefits.

The program, according to DoD, tries to ensure that reservists are treated with fairness, are given respect for their service and have attention paid to the adverse personal consequences stemming from inactivation of a Selected Reserve billet or unit. Similar programs are already available to active duty servicemembers.

For members of the Selected Reserve the assistance includes:

Separation Pay. A member who is involuntarily discharged or transferred between Oct. 23, 1992 and Sept. 30, 1995 and who has between six and 15 years of qualifying service will be eligible for separation pay.

Early Qualification for Retired Pay. A member who has completed more than 15 years of service but less than 20 and is involuntarily separated between Oct. 23, 1992 and Sept. 30, 1995 will be eligible for retired pay at age 60. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to extend the program to members in designated grades, length of service and skill categories who voluntarily transfer to the retired reserve.

Special Separation Pay. A member who has qualified for retirement, but who is not yet 60 and is involuntarily separated between Oct. 23, 1992 and Sept. 30, 1995 will qualify for Special Separation Pay upon transfer to the Retired Reserve.

Priority Placement. Members whose units or billets are inactivated will be given priority for affiliation in other units or billets.

Montgomery GI Bill Benefits. A member who has received a notice of eligibility for Montgomery GI Bill benefits and who is involuntarily separated between Oct. 1, 1991 and Sept. 30, 1995 will remain eligible for educational assistance for a 10 year period beginning on the date of initial eligibility.

Commissary and Exchange Privileges. A member who is involuntarily discharged or transferred from the Selected Reserve between Oct. 1, 1991 and Sept. 30, 1995 will be authorized continued use of commissary and exchange stores for two years from the date of their separation, or until Oct. 23, 1994, whichever is later.

The transition initiatives will not apply to members of the Selected Reserve who voluntarily request discharge or transfer, or who do not accept a valid reserve position, if offered. Additionally, they will not apply to reservists who are unsatisfactory participants, medically unqualified, or are separated under adverse conditions.

Detailed guidance and plans will be issued in the future. ★

CAR seeks 15 year retirement for AGRs

Separation benefits and RIF boards a part of the request

IN AN EFFORT TO SHAPE THE SIZE OF the Active Guard Reserve (AGR) force, the Chief, Army Reserve has requested authority to offer voluntary early retirements, Special Separation Bonuses (SSB) and Variable Separation Incentives (VSI).

The incentives are hoped to induce 217 senior officers and 247 senior NCOs to leave the AGR program in 1993, thereby reducing the need for involuntary separations through Reduction in Force (RIF) boards and Selective Early Retire-

ment Boards (SERB).

The Army Reserve AGR force authorization has dropped from 13,707 in 1991 to 12,637 in 1993; an eight percent reduction in two years. Reductions for fiscal year 1994 could range from four to 13 percent.

Although attrition has reduced the force to the proper number of AGR soldiers, the grade structure is out of balance. There is an excess of soldiers in the enlisted ranks of sergeant first class and master sergeant and the officer ranks of major and lieutenant colonel. Promotions to major and lieutenant colonel have slowed to a trickle and some promotions to captain have been affected.

If approved, voluntary release dates will be established for July through December 1993. If voluntary separations don't meet the goals, SERB and RIF boards may be held in October, November or December 1993 to separate the needed number of soldiers by the summer of 1994. ★

HOMOSEXUALS

Sexual orientation no longer a question

Active duty homosexuals will transfer to Standby Reserve

FOLLOWING A HEATED DEBATE, THE President directed the Department of Defense to review its current policy of excluding homosexuals from military service and to draft an executive order based on that review by July 15, 1993.

According to the President, the review will "establish rigorous standards regarding sexual conduct to be applied to all military personnel."

27. CHARACTER AND SOCIAL ADJUSTME
a. Are you a homosexual or bisexual? ("Ho
own sex. "Bisexual" is defined as: a
b. Do you intend to engage in homosexual

Although current DoD personnel policies will remain unchanged, interim measures will be placed into effect which the President hopes will "sharpen the focus" of the debate.

Questions regarding sexual orientation will be removed from future versions of military induction applications, and the question will not be asked in the interim.

The Department of Justice will seek continuances in pending court cases involving former service members who have been discharged on the basis of homosexuality and who seek reinstatement into military service.

In cases involving homosexual conduct, military commanders will continue to process them through to actual separation and discharge. When a case involves homosexual status only, and the person requests a discharge, he or she will be released from active duty.

Acknowledged homosexuals who contest a discharge based on status will be separated from active duty and transferred to the Standby Reserve. They will have the option of returning to active duty should the policy be changed.

According to the President the single area of disagreement is whether someone should "be able to serve their country in uniform if they say they are homosexual but do nothing which violates the Code of Conduct, or undermines unit cohesion or morale." ★

ARPERCEN

New system centralizes reserve pay

Checks will no longer be issued at the training site

PAYMENTS MADE TO TROOP PROGRAM Unit (TPU) soldiers will be affected when the new Joint Service Software (JSS) pay system is introduced this spring. The new pay system affects centralized payments, pay options, payment for unit annual training, leave and earnings statements and withholding taxes.

Payments for Annual Training; Active Duty for Training; Basic and Advanced Initial Active Duty for Training; and Active Duty for Special Work will be centralized at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS-IN), Indianapolis, Ind.

Under the new system, finance and accounting offices will no longer pay soldiers at the duty station. Instead, all checks will come from DFAS-IN. Additionally, federal withholding tax will be computed on a daily rate, which may slightly increase the amount of pay withheld.

Once JSS is implemented, all pay, including annual training will be sent to either a soldier's SURE-PAY account or to the address they have designated. Checks will no longer be issued at the training site. ★

USARC

Stone defers on major command decision

Approves most of commission findings

OUTGOING ARMY SECRETARY MICHAEL P. W. Stone approved 11 of the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) independent commission's 15 recommendations and disapproved three. He deferred approval on giving major command status to the USARC.

Stone felt the USARC should remain subordinate within Forces Command, stating that a change now was not timely in view of other structural changes facing the Army. He was not convinced that major command status would solve programmatic, functional, and resourcing issues relating to the Army Reserve, and added that improving readiness and force integration would best be accomplished working for FORSCOM.

Although he felt the work of USARC commander deserves three-star rank, he declined, in light of the drawdown, to fill the position now.

The commission's recommendation to expedite funding and fielding of the Reserve Component Automation System was not adopted because of a shortage of money.

Stone also directed that no changes be made to post-mobilization unit validation procedures.

The recommendations to establish a single Army system for pay, personnel and logistics, modify the military technician program, and eliminate redundancies in training responsibilities between Continental U.S. Armies and major U.S. Army Reserve commands were approved. ★

UNIFORMS

Sweats added to PT uniform issue

Civilian spandex tights may now be worn beneath trunks

TROOP PROGRAM UNIT SUPPLY ROOMS are now authorized to order one Physical Fitness Uniform (PFU) sweatshirt and one pair of sweatpants for each enlisted soldier assigned.

The requests will be consolidated on a DA Form 3078, accompanied by a roster of enlisted soldiers and submitted to Army military clothing sales stores for bulk issue.

PFU T-shirts and trunks have been available for issue to the Army Reserve since June 1992, and the addition of the sweat items will complete the issue. The basis of issue for PFU components is two T-shirts, two pair of trunks, one sweatshirt and one pair of sweatpants for each enlisted soldier. The mandatory date for all reservists to possess all PFU components is October 1, 1995.

In response to complaints from soldiers in the field, the PFU trunks are being redesigned with a longer leg. The new trunks will be available at AAFES stores in summer.

Army Reserve soldiers may wear solid gray or black commercially purchased spandex shorts (above the knee) beneath their trunks. ★

AWARDS/DECORATIONS

Mobilization device approved for wear

DoD may be working on a new mobilization ribbon

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DICK CHENEY approved the establishment of a bronze "M" device for reserve component medals.

Called the Reserve Component Mobilization Appurtenance to Reserve Medals, the device will identify past, current or future service of members of the Army Reserve who volunteer or are called to active duty in certain circumstances.

According to Deputy Secretary Donald Atwood, these reservists have made special sacrifices in service to the nation that merit special recognition .

The Secretary of the Army, when named, will make future announcements regarding specific regulations for issuance and wear of the "M" device. Those who qualify will wear the device on the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and/or the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal.

Although no announcement has been made, a senior OCAR official says that DoD may be developing a new mobilization ribbon that may replace the "M" device. ★

Task Force

Story by Maj. Elizabeth Checchia

A team of Army Reservists searches for POWs and MIAs thought to be missing in the former Soviet Union.

While the attention of the nation has been focused on the search for American POWs in Southeast Asia, another search is underway in the former Soviet Union. Task Force Russia, a team of of military and civilian personnel including six Army Reservists, is investigating the possibility that American POWs were held on Soviet territory.

Task Force Russia was formed in July 1992 to support members of a Joint U.S. - Russian Commission investigating the fate of POWs and MIAs from World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Cold War era. Searching through documents and photo archives in Russia and the U.S., they look for clues to the fates of missing American servicemen.

The Army Reservists bring a variety of skills to Task Force Russia. SSgt. Michael Groh and SSgt. Henry Eastman are the backbone of the task force translation section. Along with three active-duty Army and Air Force translators, they have translated over 2,000 pages of documents released from former Soviet archives, including Stalin's personal correspondence; military records from World War II and Korea; and records dealing with American citizens imprisoned during the Stalin era.

Maj. Neil Rogers searches U.S. archives in Washington, D.C., Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and Abilene, Kan. for documents relating to specific cases of U.S. servicemen missing in action. "Personnel files, mortuary records, unit histories, pilot debriefings -- they all give us clues to what happened to these MIAs," said Rogers.

Lt.Col. Vladimir Poltoratzky, a speaker of native Russian, maintains daily contact with joint commission officers in Moscow. He travels throughout Russia interviewing former prisoners who believe they met Americans in the Gulag, Russian researchers and journalists, retired Soviet military personnel and government officials. "The average Russian is more than a little surprised to get a phone call or a visit from an American," said Poltoratzky, "but in general they've been happy to help us."

Maj. Peter Johnson concentrates his efforts on ten U.S. aircraft shot down over or near Soviet territory during the Cold War. Ninety crew members from these shoot-down incidents are still listed as MIA. In addition to information from

Russia

archives and interviews, Johnson has received documents and photographs from family members of missing servicemen. "They're intensely interested in what we're doing, and what we're finding. We try to keep in touch with them, and appreciate their help and support," he said. Johnson was recently provided with thousands of pages of newly discovered material from the National Archives.

Maj. Elizabeth Checchia serves as collection manager and tasking officer. A Russian and Ukrainian linguist, she flew to Ukraine to check on reports of a live sighting of an American POW. Checchia spent a week in Kiev and four days in the the eastern Ukrainian city of Zaporizhzhe looking for a man reported to be a Vietnam or Korean war prisoner brought to the Soviet Union. "We didn't find our man, but we established a good working relationship with the government and with a newspaper. The newspaper is continuing to publicize our search and collect leads for us," she said. "Zaporizhzhe used to be a closed city which Americans couldn't visit. Although the people were surprised to meet 'a real American,' they were happy to help us in our search."

Army Reservists, especially those with foreign language skills, who are interested in working for Task Force Russia should contact Maj. Robert Taylor at (703) 325-1752. ★

From top left: Paul Brock; Frank Beyer, Jr.; James Wilson; Lloyd Wiggins; Robert Stalhaker; The crew of the B-29 #44-61819; lost over the Sea of Japan on June 13, 1952.

Wisconsin lumberjacks form unique engineering unit.

Paul Bunyan, USAR

The logging section cuts down and transports mature trees to the sawmill site.

Story and Photos by Cpl. Annette Wuertz

TALK TO ANY OF THE ENGINEERS in the 88th Army Reserve Command, and sooner or later they'll boast about the unusual Hurley sawmill and logging unit.

Officially known as the 457th Engineer Forestry Detachment, the unit is nestled deep in the heart of Wisconsin's logging country, populated by hardy meat-and-potatoes lumbermen.

The unit's job is to support combat engineers. During the Vietnam War, a sawmill and logging unit was sent to Vietnam to produce timber for bridges, buildings and bunkers.

Even outside a combat zone, the work is dangerous. "Any member of the unit , from Pvt. up to Sgt. 1st Class can shut down the entire operation at a moment's notice if they notice something hazardous," said 1st Sgt. Donald Honkanen.

"We have an excellent safety record," he said. "We've never had a serious accident in the 23 years we've been in existence. We constantly stress safety."

The work is rugged. During their two-week annual training, from sunup to sundown, the members of the 457th are taxed by heavy physical labor. The physical demands are often coupled with temperatures in the 80s and 90s, plus high humidity. By the end of the day, their energy is sapped.

Mother Nature sometimes interferes to the point where operations totally cease. The sawmill unit will never operate during rain or snow. The potentially severe consequences of someone slipping aren't worth the risk, Honkanen said.

The 457th is also environmentally attuned. The logging section will not cut a tree during annual training without an okay from a forester from the Department of Natural Resources.

The forester designates a cutting site based on the maturity of trees. Areas with a glut of mature trees are selected, giving nearby young trees a better chance to grow.

The trees are then cut into timber. For each project, the 457th is given exact dimensions. The planks they cut are anywhere from three to 14 inches wide, and eight to 14 feet long. Leftover wood slabs are used by Fort McCoy, Wis. neighbors for their wood stoves or fireplaces.

The sawmill and logging unit is in constant demand at Fort McCoy, Wis. and Camp Ripley, Minn. to help maintain and enhance their training facilities. ★

Freshly milled planks roll down the conveyor line. They are stacked and stockpiled for seasoning and future use.

Cpl. Annette Wuertz is a photojournalist with the 364th Public Affairs Detachment, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Know Your Benefits in the U.S. Army Reserve

SPRING 1993

This insert provides an overview of benefits available to Army Reservists. It also updates the brochure, *Count Your Benefits in the Army Reserve* (RPI 457), which can be ordered by Army Reserve units through the Retention Publicity Items (RPI) system.

First-line leaders or supervisors in your chain of command can provide more information on your benefits, as well as help you obtain them. If you experience problems with your Reserve pay or promotion, notify your superior immediately and ask for help.

For more information on money for college, student loan repayment and veterans benefits, consult Army Regulation 135. Some of the benefits such as PX, commissary and space-available travel have specific procedures you must follow to use them. Civilian education, military schooling, officer programs and retirement benefits require applications.

RESERVE PAY

You receive four days' pay for each weekend of training attended, plus full Army pay for your two-week Annual Training.

Depending on your rank and time in service, you earn $1,900 or more a year. For example, an E-4 with four years' active service would earn $2,500 a year or more.

Estimates show that during a six-year enlistment, a Reservist can expect to earn more than $16,000. Here's a quick breakdown:

Year 1: $4,700+
Includes payment during Basic Training, Advanced Individual Training and monthly weekend drills.

Year 2: $1,900+
Payment for monthly weekend drills, plus two weeks Annual Training

Year 3: $2,100+
Based on normal expected promotions.

Years 4, 5, 6: $2,500+ per year

MONEY FOR COLLEGE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

If you're attending (or planning to attend) college or vocational school, you can qualify for one of the Army Reserve's educational assistance plans.

A six-year re-enlistment or enlistment can qualify a Reservist for up to $6,840 under the Montgomery G.I. Bill.

This money can be applied toward student expenses for:

—undergraduate study (including a second or more baccalaureate degrees),
—vocational technical training,
—civil flight training, or
—other academic programs approved by the Veterans Administration.

Under the Montgomery G.I. Bill, full-time students may qualify for up to $190 per month for 36 academic months. Three-quarter-time students may receive $143 per month for up to 48 months for each month they attend classes. And, half-time students may receive $95 monthly for up to 72 months when they're in school.

Eligibility criteria and additional information can be found in Army Regulation 135-7, Chapter 8. Generally, soldiers who already benefit from other Federal programs like the All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program (also known as VEAP) are not eligible to receive benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Military Skill Training. In addition to professional training in your military skill, the Army Reserve teaches leadership and management skills. You can also branch into another specialty. This hands-on experience, along with real-life opportunities to lead others and manage Army Reserve programs, often provides the most valuable training.

Military Correspondence Courses. Hundreds of correspondence courses are available to Reservists. These are designed to advance your career in the Army Reserve and can also earn you retirement points.

Non-Commissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) and the Officer Education System (OES). NCOES and OES courses help you get promoted, as well as provide you with invaluable leadership skills. They are offered at night and on weekends in communities throughout the United States by the U.S. Army Reserve/Reserve Component Training Institutions.

Civilian Correspondence Courses. Hundreds of correspondence courses on academic subjects are also available to Army Reservists. College credit can be obtained through

programs sponsored by the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES). For more information on Army education and training opportunities, contact the Education Services Specialist at MUSARC HQ, or a counsellor at a nearby Army Education Center—located at most Army installations.

College Credit. Many colleges and other educational institutions will grant credit hours for correspondence courses and Army schools, such as Advanced Individual Training.

Use DD Form 295 to apply, and submit it directly to the college or university you plan on attending. Additional information is available in the *American Council on Education Guide, Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services*, the *Serviceman's Opportunity College Guide* and from your MUSARC Education Specialist.

BONUSES AND INCENTIVES

Bonuses for Re-enlistment. You may be eligible for cash bonuses when you re-enlist. Certain units have special needs for personnel, and the Army Reserve will pay a bonus to qualified soldiers who enlist for these positions.

Student Loan Repayment. If you are an enlisted soldier, and you are enlisting or re-enlisting for certain military specialties or units, you may be eligible for the Student Loan Repayment Program. This program helps pay off a qualifying federally-insured student loan. For each year of satisfactory service in the Army Reserve, up to $1,500 of your loan can be paid off, with a total repayment of $10,000. For some critical military specialties, the annual repayment increases to $3,000, and the total to $20,000.

Health Professionals Loan Repayment. This program applies to commissioned officers in the Medical Corps or Army Nurse Corps who entered after 30 September 1990. After a year of satisfactory service, members are eligible for up to $3,000 a year in loan repayment, with a total repayment not to exceed $20,000.

OTHER BENEFITS

Insurance Benefits. Reservists are eligible for low-cost life insurance under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. For $16 a month you can receive up to $200,000 coverage for your spouse and family members.

PX and Commissary Privileges. Army Reservists can shop at the Post Exchange (PX), which is like a department store, and the military commissary, which is a supermarket.

Reservists and their family members are entitled to unlimited PX shopping. Presentation of a valid military ID card is required. To order from the PX catalog, soldier and family members must be enrolled in DEERS (Defense Enrollment Eligible Reporting System).

During each day of active duty, Reservists and their dependent family members have unlimited access to military commissaries. In addition, up to 12 discretionary commissary visits per calendar year are authorized for Reservists who have performed at least 12 days of active duty in the previous calendar year.

"Gray-area" retirees are also authorized 12 discretionary visits per year after transfer to the Retired Reserve and prior to age 60. Presentation of a military ID card and commissary privilege card are required for discretionary visits.

Home Loans. As a member of the Army Reserve, you may qualify for a Veterans Administration (VA) or approved Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan. The down payment and interest rate are usually lower than conventional home loans.

To be eligible you must have served at least 90 days of continuous active duty during wartime (including the Persian Gulf War) or 180 days of continuous active duty during peacetime.

You'll also need a VA certification of eligibility. For those whose active duty service began after 1980 (enlisted) and 1981 (officer), two years of continuous active service are required.

To receive a certificate of Veterans Status, complete VA form 26-8261 (Request for Certificate of Veteran Status) and submit it to any regional VA office for processing.

Space-Available Travel. Army Reservists are eligible to travel on military aircraft within the Continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico on a space-available basis. Retired Reservists and dependent family members are eligible for worldwide space-available travel.

Because official duty passengers can displace you from an aircraft at any point en route, it's smart to be flexible. For example, be prepared to provide your own return transportation. When flying as a Reservist, be in proper military uniform, have your military ID card with you and have a DD Form 1853 signed by your unit commander. Passengers are processed on a first-come, first-served basis. No reservations can be made.

For more information on this benefit, call the nearest Air Force or Navy base and ask to be connected with the Space-Available Passenger Terminal.

Family Support. Reservists have access to the Family Support Program through Reserve units. The Army-wide Family Liaison Office can also be contacted at 1-800-833-6622.

Special Leadership Opportunities. You can apply for Officer Candidate School (OCS) if you're a U.S. citizen with at least 60 accredited semester hours of college and are between your 19th and 29th birthdays.

Warrant Officer Candidate School. U.S. citizens between ages 19 and 46 have a chance to become Army Reserve systems managers through Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) in as little as a year. As a specialized expert and trainer, you operate and administer the USAR's equipment, support activities or technical systems.

Marksmanship. Some Army Reserve units operate marksmanship programs for Reservists. The Army Reserve also has teams that compete internationally.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Retirement Pay. As a Reservist attending regular monthly drills and Annual Training, you are building up points toward retirement pay. You are eligible to receive retirement checks once you reach age 60 with 20 years of qualifying service. Retirement pay is based on points earned during both active duty (point per day) and Reserve drill days, as well as certain other activities. Although the formula for calculating benefits can change and depends on rank and length of service, here is a general formula:

1. (Total Number of Points) ÷ 360 days = Years of Service
2. (Years of Service) × .025 = Percentage of Pay Due
3. (Percentage) × (Current Base Pay) = Retirement Pay Per Month

Medical and Dental Care. Once you are receiving retirement pay, you and your spouse may be eligible for medical care at military medical facilities on a space-available basis. You may also be eligible for CHAMPUS reimbursement for a civilian medical procedure.

PX and Commissary Privileges. Unlimited PX and commissary privileges are available to retired Army Reservists.

Recreation Facilities. Upon transfer to the Retired Reserve, you are eligible to use morale, welfare and recreation facilities at military installations. Military recreation areas on lakes, seashores and mountains are also available on a space-available basis.

Space-Available Travel. Retired Reservists and dependent family members are eligible to travel worldwide on military aircraft on a space-available basis. See page 4, Space-Available Travel for Reservists for more information.

Officer and NCO Club Memberships. As a Reserve retiree, you're eligible for membership in Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) clubs.

Survivor Benefit Plan. If you choose to enroll in the Uniformed Services Survivor's Benefit Program, your spouse or beneficiary will receive up to 55 percent of your monthly retirement pay when you die. The premium is paid with deductions from the monthly retirement paycheck. Cost is 2.5 percent of the first $300 of monthly pay and 10 percent for amounts over $300. Reservists who have completed 20 years of service can participate even if they are not yet 60 years old.

Veterans Benefits. The survivor of a soldier who dies while on Annual Training or Active Duty for Training receives a death gratuity.

For eligible veterans, the Veterans Administration will reimburse a portion of the money spent on a headstone or marker in a private cemetery. A burial flag is provided for soldiers who have completed 20 years of creditable service in the Army Reserve.

Some veterans may qualify for various pensions, burial in a national cemetery, home loan guarantees and education benefits.

The Veterans Administration can provide more information on these programs.

INCOME TAX BREAKS

You may be able to deduct some of the expenses associated with inactive duty drills. These include:

- —Transportation to a drill if the location is outside the city or area of your primary employment;
- —Meals, lodging and round-trip expenses in excess of reimbursements if you are required to stay overnight in the performance of duties;
- —Dues for membership in Reserve-oriented associations;
- —Personal items lost in performance of military duties;
- —Educational expenses for tuition, books, and travel when undertaken primarily for maintaining or improving your Army Reserve skills or meeting Army Reserve requirements.

Because tax laws change, you should consult the IRS or a tax accountant for specific information about how business expense deductions apply to your tax situation.

JOB PROTECTION

As a Reservist you are protected against discrimination in hiring, employment, retention and loss of any benefits of employment as a result of your Reserve status.

No employer may discriminate against a Reservist because of the employee's Reserve commitment or duty. This means employers cannot release Reservists from employment nor deprive them of any normal employment benefits in the areas of pay, status or promotion opportunities because of their commitment.

The Veterans' Re-employment Rights Act also provides for re-employment rights after Active Duty for Training, Annual Training or Inactive Duty Training drills. The Reservist must have permanent status at the civilian job, and is required to report for re-employment at the next regularly scheduled work period after training. Other provisions of the law provide re-employment rights for Reservists who are disabled or hospitalized during training.

You are legally entitled to two weeks leave of absence for Annual Training without deduction from any vacation time you may earn.

If you are a career federal government employee you're entitled to leave with pay for up to 15 days a year when on Annual Training or Active Duty for Training. In addition, you receive your full military pay.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (1-800-336-4590) is available to support Reservists in issues relating to their re-employment rights.

Shoot'em or save'em?

Dual-purpose equipment serves peacetime and wartime requirements ... and saves money

by Diane Dove

With a four billion dollar equipment shortfall projected for 1999 and a looming 25 percent force reduction, the Army Reserve's readiness posture looks grim.

But despite downsizing and budget cuts, our equipment inventory will continue to grow.

"We can reduce sustainment costs and improve the readiness of the Army by revamping older equipment and replacing obsolete items with state-of-the-art equipment," said Lt. Col. Chip Chagnon, equipping and readiness branch chief in the Office, Chief Army Reserve.

Much of the equipment inventory is approaching the end of its service life said Chagnon. "Our engineer, aircraft, watercraft, special purpose and wheeled equipment needs either service life extension programs or replacement."

Without such programs as the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA), through which we buy new or remanufacture older equipment, the Army Reserve will not meet its wartime requirement.

Commonly known as the Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP), the NGREA has procured some 50,500 items worth more than $872 million, and distributed them to 1900 USAR units worldwide. Most of the equipment was purchased with dual-purpose in mind. This means, instead of using it strictly for wartime, it is designed to serve multipurposes, such as road-building projects, and aiding in health care programs, the war against drugs, disaster relief efforts and volunteer projects.

"We need to focus on satisfying real world requirements that have high-visibility nation building and humanitarian application," said Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler, Chief, Army Reserve.

The $872 million DPP purchases have given USAR units a quantum leap in mission capability. "For every dollar we invest, the payback is 25 percent per year in sustainment cost savings when buying the best quality, off-the-shelf, commercial, and dual-purpose equipment," Chagnon said.

"If properly equipped, no task is too large," he added. In missions such as, Operations Just Cause, Desert Storm, and Restore Hope, these achievements would have been too expensive and almost impossible with Vietnam-era equipment.

Though DPP may not answer all of our budget and equipment readiness woes, it helps close the gap between maintaining outdated and inefficient equipment and achieving unit readiness by modernizing what's old and buying new.

Robust NGREA funding combined with wise procurement decisions will drive down costs, slash the equipment shortfall, and allow the Army Reserve to successfully accomplish its multi-faceted combat service support mission. ★

Aviators support Benning's battle lab

by Elaine McGee

Army Reserve aviators at Fort Benning, Ga. are enhancing the Army's night fighting capability on the battlefield of the future.

Company A, 6th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment recently completed a test of an equipment and tactics evaluation called "Owning the Night." The project was coordinated by Fort Benning's Dismounted Battlespace Laboratory, one of six battle labs created by Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The lab integrates computer simulation, field evaluations and research and analysis to determine the needs of the future fighting force and give the Army a battlefield advantage.

"We jumped at the chance to fly mission," said CWO Casey Noble, one of two reservists chosen to pilot the Blackhawks used in the test. The test involved night vision and laser pointer devices used to designate landing zones and hand off targets.

The pilots were equipped with Aviation Night Vision Imaging System (AN/AVS-6) goggles which gave them 20/40 night vision. As infantry soldiers marked landing zones with laser target designators, the pilots determined which designators worked best with their night vision devices.

"We positioned the aircraft to determine how well we could see the landing zone from a typical approach pattern," said CWO Doffis Dougherty.

The test demonstrated Army Reserve aviation capabilities and integrated active and reserve component skills. Army officials feel that increased reliance on the USAR makes input and participation important at the battle lab evaluations. Declining active resources are seen as increasing the reliance on Army Reserve manpower and equipment.

Other TRADOC battle labs are established at Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Sill, Okla., Fort Lee, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The Mounted Battlespace Laboratory at Fort Knox evaluates armor and aviation. Fort Monroe's Early Entry Battle Lab evaluates quick and lethal entry into combat. Fort Sill's Depth and Simultaneous Attack Battle Lab designs methods to attack the enemy in depth and to destroy their intelligence capabilities. Fort Lee's Combat Service Support Battle Lab tests means to improve logistical support. Fort Leavenworth's Battle Command Lab seeks methods to improve battlefield command and control. ★

Comforting the Island of Comoros

Story by Sgt. David Abrams

The doctor gently touched the Comorian woman's face and sighed. A chronic ear infection had eaten into the woman's inner ear, affecting her facial muscles and causing half of her face to sag grotesquely.

Sgt. David Abrams

Trusting eyes, gentle hands. An Army Reserve physician examines a Comorian child for a swollen spleen, an indicator of malaria.

MAJ. WALTER FRANZ SHOOK his head and said, "This is something you'd have seen in the U.S. back at the turn of the century."

Franz, commander of the Army Reserve's Company C (Medical), 205th Support Battalion in Rochester, Minn. was in the Comoros Islands, located off the coast of east Africa between Tanzania and Madagascar.

Doctors, nurses and medics from the 205th, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the Alaska National Guard arrived on the volcanic islands prepared to perform general, non-operative medicine. They were part of a three-week medical readiness training exercise known as Operation Comfort Baker. Funded by U.S. Army, Pacific, it was the first U.S. Army medical mission deployed to the islands.

There was never a lack of patients for Franz or the other 11 team members. Local officials said the health care system on the Comoros Islands was in a state of decay.

"A lot of sick people stay at home," said Fatima Haribou, directrix of the only hospital in the island of Mohelo. "They're ashamed to come here because they don't have any money to buy medicine."

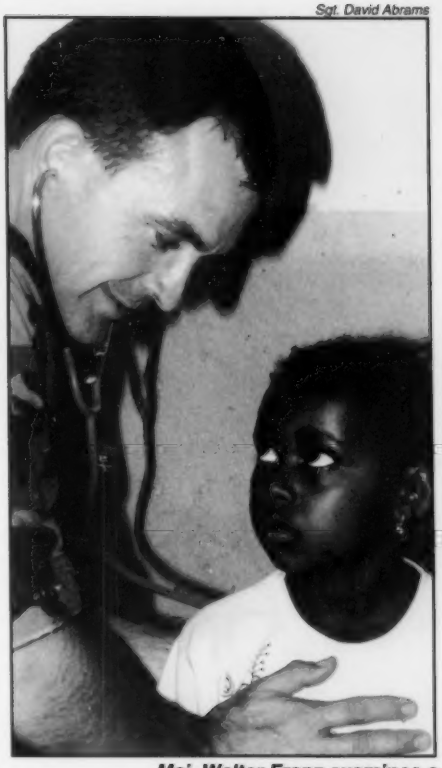
Most Comorians walk or paddle handmade canoes from outlying communities to reach the 18-bed hospital. Haribou said the four doctors see an average of 50 patients a month, however medical services are limited. "We ran out of X-ray film a long time ago and for three months we've had no one here to perform operations," Haribou said.

The U.S. doctors saw more than 3,000 patients, treating such tropical diseases

Maj. Walter Franz

Residents of the the sultan's village wait for treatment outside an informal clinic. Doctors typically saw up to 300 patients a day.

Sgt. David Abrams



Maj. Walter Franz examines a Comorian child.

as malaria, filariasis and elephantiasis.

"We see three kinds of illnesses," said Franz, a staff consultant with the Department of Family Medicine at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. "We expected the tropical diseases. Then we see diseases that are chronic in the U.S. that never get treated. But there's the unique conditions -- like the woman with a benign ovarian tumor. She was 20 years old and said she'd had it for eight years. The tumor was the size of a coconut."

Operation Comfort Baker proved to be an ideal training opportunity for the members of the 205th.

"What we're doing here is very similar to our forward support medical company mission," Franz said. "We have to set up quickly and when we shut down we have to be mobile in case the mission changes the next day."

"This is the first time I've deployed with a medical team," said Sgt. Peter Whelan, an emergency treatment NCO. "This training is so much more realistic than AT. The cases are more pronounced."

"This will allow us to identify things like skin rashes, scabies and tuberculosis back in our unit, " he said. "Instead of saying, 'Well this is what the symptoms should be,' here you actually see the problems. You also see the dramatic results of treatment."

A mother brought in a young girl with a general infection throughout her entire body. The child was given antibiotics and within four hours she'd gone from being comatose to walking around the village.

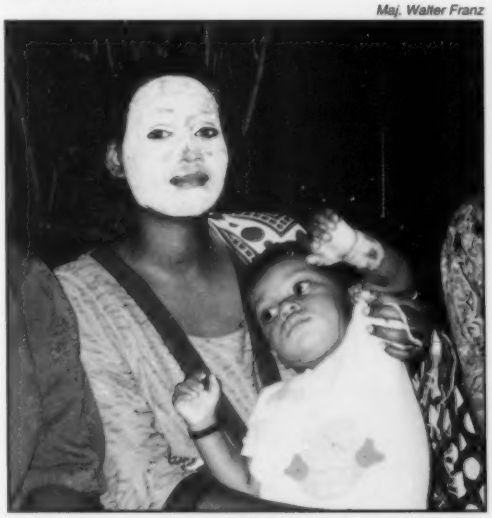
During the exercise, the team set up makeshift clinics and pharmacies in everything from grass-hut elementary schools to stucco-walled hospitals. Each day the doctors pre-packaged one-week regimens of medicine and drove more than 20 miles to reach the remote villages where they were greeted by enormous crowds of Comorians eager for the free medical care.

"We had to decide right off the bat who to take care of and how to make our systems work so we didn't end up diluting our care," Franz said. "To establish a good doctor-patient relationship you have to exhibit care, trust, integrity and honesty -- all in five minutes or less."

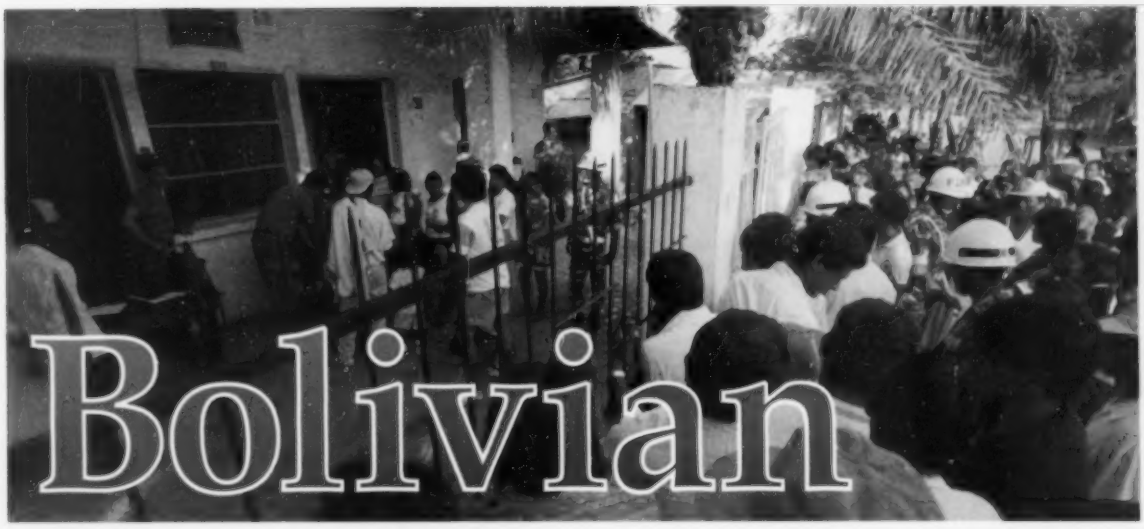
All team members agreed that Operation Comfort Baker could do little more than temporarily alleviate some of the patients' complaints.

"If we came back here again we'd bring a treatment team, but we'd also bring health education," Franz said. "Long-lasting rewards in health care come only from education." ★

Maj. Walter Franz



Her child awaiting treatment for a burned hand, a mother wears a fragrant cosmetic mask of 'ylang-ylang,' grown locally and exported for use in expensive perfumes.



Bolivian Smiles

A medical readiness exercise reaches the poorest of the poor.

Story and photos by Lt.Col. Paul Adams

During a joint U.S. and Bolivian Medical Readiness Training Exercise (MEDRETE) 32 Army Reserve soldiers from the 305th Field Hospital based in Gulfport, Miss. worked with Bolivian military and civilian personnel to provide medical and dental care and help educate Bolivian citizens on oral hygiene.

At barely 500 feet above sea level and 1800 miles south of the equator, Santa Ana De Yacuma is located in the Beni Valley region of Bolivia, a South American country about the size of Texas and California combined. There are 18 communities in Santa Ana De Yacuma, with about 40 to 60 families each.

Most citizens are farmers who scratch out a living from the infertile land. Nutritional deficiencies affect 70 percent of the people, resulting in high infant mortality and low longevity.

"This MEDRETE hits the poorest of the poor," said Maj. Gerald Burbach, operations officer of the 305th.

For eight days the 32 doctors, nurses and medics were joined by medical personnel from other Guard and Reserve units as well as an active-duty veterinarian. The MEDRETE provided medical care for the Bolivians and practical experience for medical personnel. They tested their readiness and ability to perform under extreme field conditions.

The first order of business for the six medical teams was setting up medical stations at J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Santa Ana De Yacuma. The hospital, located in the center of the town, was a one-story structure, with some electricity and sufficient rooms to accommodate a fair number of patients. It had a primitive operating room.

"Life in Bolivia is simple, but hard," said Capt. Bulah Hadrick, quality control officer for the medical operation. "The climate and conditions are hard on these people. With so few doctors and so little opportunity to see them because they cannot afford them, a common cold can turn into a case of pneumonia."

Hadrick was busy the first day in the hospital as she moved from room to room

setting up dental, medical, and triage teams, and the pharmacy.

"My responsibilities are to ensure that each team has enough doctors, nurses, medics and pharmacy technicians to perform their tasks," said Hadrick. "Our process is to interview, diagnose, treat and prescribe."

Soon crowds of Bolivians swelled into the hundreds after a press conference announced the free medical care. They were seen by a triage team who, with the help of an interpreter, determined the nature of the illness or injury.

"This method allows you to see a lot more patients," said Capt. Elaine Phares, a registered nurse with the 305th. "We've seen everything from skin, eye and dental ailments, as well as diseases resulting from malnutrition."

Above. With smiles as big as their toothbrushes, Bolivian schoolchildren say thanks. Top. Hundreds of villagers wait outside the J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital to see Army Reserve doctors and nurses from the 305th Field Hospital.

Working closely with community and school officials, the 305th sent out dental teams to promote hygiene and distribute toothbrushes.

"We've given away 7,000 toothbrushes and taught 7,000 kids how to brush" said John Ligon, a Bolivian resident. Ligon, a Santa Ana schools English teacher, worked closely with the Bolivian principals to help the dental team to reach the children.

"At first we saw frowns on their faces," said Sgt. Alan Cole, a licensed practical nurse with the 305th. But that changed once we got out into the community giving away toothbrushes. Then they could see what kind of people we were, and that we really cared."

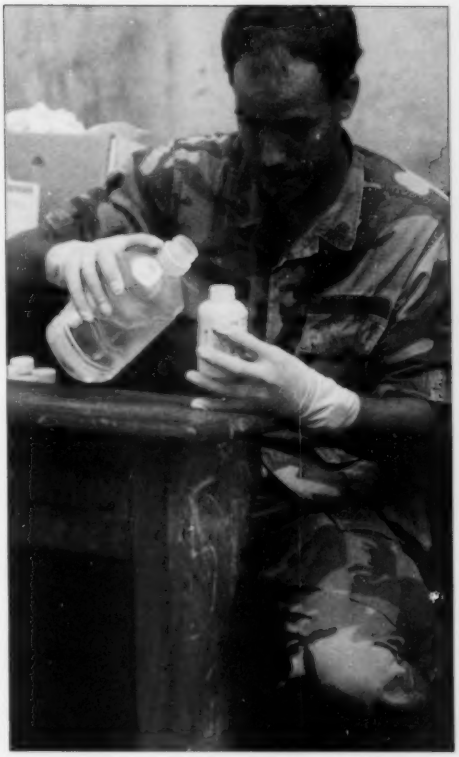
Their caring was evident by the "extra baggage" the reservists brought with them. Weeks before leaving Mississippi they had collected nearly 2,000 pounds of clothing, toys and medical supplies from the citizens of Gulfport and Kessler Air Force Base. "I even threw in an ol' Chicago Bears football jersey," said a reservist.

The Bolivian community had been devastated by floods a few months earlier and many people had little or nothing to wear. "After the first day of distribution we discovered that many Bolivians were passing up the pharmacy and going directly to the clothing distribution point," said Sgt. 1st Class Lee Gilby, a licensed practical nurse with the 305th. "So we had to wait to issue the clothing until after they had been to the pharmacy."

"A big part of our being here is teaching good hygiene such as properly brushing teeth, washing clothes, and teaching methods to help prevent infections, things like that," said Hadrick.

During their eight-day stay the teams saw 3,300 medical patients, 357 dental patients (extracting 1,029 teeth), while the veterinarian and his assistant treated more than 567 animals. The vet performed over 1,600 procedures, including vaccinating for hoof and mouth disease and treating for intestinal parasites and endemic rabies.

"The needs are so great, you want to do everything for them," said Col. Al Jackson, commander of the 305th. "The important thing to remember is not only the tremendous medical impact we have had on this community, but what a real-world positive training experience it was for our personnel.



Spec. Lloyd Martin, pharmacy technician, measures amoxicillin for distribution to schoolchildren.

"Our doctors, nurses and medics can take a lot of pride in working together as a team and with the Bolivians. It's an experience we can take back to the states with us knowing that we left something behind, that we really care and that we really made a difference no matter how short or long lasting our contribution is," Hadrick said.

"As I went through town on the last day, I saw a young kid wearing a shirt that was obviously too big," said Burbach. "Then I saw he was wearing my Chicago Bears football jersey...with a big smile on his face."

"Too often we take the simple things in life for granted," Hadrick added . ★

Project Lead Coffins

A field hospital joins the Armed Forces Insititute of Pathology in working to identify 300-year-old remains

Story by Chris Kelly

PHC Kent Potter

Experts from the Smithsonian and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology make an initial observation of the remains found in a lead coffin in St. Mary's City, Md.

Assisted by the 18th Field Hospital, Norfolk, Va., a team of experts from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) took part in the unearthing of three rare lead coffins found in historic St. Mary's City, Md. The 300-year-old coffins, buried in the foundation of one of the earliest Catholic churches in North America, were discovered in 1990 by archaeologists using ground-penetrating radar. Expensive when made in the 1600's, the coffins assumed a prominent resting place in the chapel, leading experts to believe that they may belong to members of Maryland's founding Calvert family.

Team members hoped to find intact remains inside the coffins, since lead acts as a barrier to decomposition. Other members included experts in wood, pollen, fiber, physics, and nuclear technology. They hoped to discover clues that could help determine more about life in 17th century America, including samples of pre-industrial air that might serve as a standard to measure changes in our environment.

PHC Kent Potter

A workcrew uses an I-beam and pulley system to raise the third and largest coffin.

In October 1993, the 18th Field Hospital delivered field medical tents to the site, donated an X-ray module, X-ray technicians, systems operators, portable climate control equipment, emergency medical personnel and security. The chairman of the Historic St. Mary's commission had asked the Department of Defense for a military unit that could help support Project Lead Coffins, and the hospital was selected.

"The 18th got the nod because of its unique capabilities," said Capt. Brent Goodwin, health services material officer. "We have an X-ray unit, environmental control unit and personnel trained to operate them in a field environment."

Six to nine soldiers staffed the project rotating at two week intervals. According to Goodwin the soldiers benefitted by training in a real-world environment. The medical systems were tested in a field environment and benefited as well from

PHC Kent Potter

Tents from the 18th Field Hospital covered the site of the excavation. The Reserve unit supported the site with electricity, equipment and medical personnel.

PHC Kent Potter

Physical and forensic anthropologists clean bone fragments in order to collect samples for future analysis at the Smithsonian and at the AFIP.

regular use and preventive maintenance. The communications efficiency of the command and control element was also tested in a true-to-life condition.

Scientists used Gamma Ray Imaging to obtain preliminary information about the construction and physical condition of the coffins. AFIP specialists worked in skeletal identification, DNA testing, diagnosing diseases from the time period and conducting antibody research in the preserved soft tissue.

Other experts studied the air inside the coffins to see if it had been preserved for three centuries. A system was designed in which uncontaminated samples could be extracted from the coffins.

A variety of tests, including imaging and the use of a fiber-optic boroscope, showed that the smallest of the three coffins did not have an airtight seal and contained no preserved material. "We used it as a teaching tool before opening the two larger coffins," said Paul Sledzik, curator of anatomical collections at the AFIP's National Museum of Health and Medicine. The staff initially identified the remains as those of a five to six month old infant, possibly a female, with lesions on the skull which indicated a nutritional deficiency such as rickets.

The second coffin was medium in size and contained the skeletal remains of a middle-aged female with a healed fracture of her lower right femur. "She most certainly walked with a limp," said Sledzik. Recovered fabric samples included ribbons which are being analyzed by fabric experts. The age of the pine coffin found inside the lead liner will be determined using tree-ring analysis.

High expectations for finding well-preserved tissue in the third coffin were dashed after a weak spot in its lead liner was discovered. Inside were the remains of a 50- to 60-year-old male, approximately 5'5" in height. Sledzik said that a large amount of hair in the shape of a wig was found, and is now being analyzed by the Smithsonian Institution.

There was no sign of arthritis evident in the bones and no cause of death was immediately determined. The body was partially decomposed from the waist up after a white crystalline material got into the bones, expanded and disintegrated them.

"From bone you can look at diet and disease," said Sledzik. "You can get an age estimation. You can look at how much lead they ingested. People of that era of a high social standing ingested large amounts of lead because of the glaze on some of their porcelain."

Pollen in the coffin will be analyzed to determine the season of death. When combined with archaeological and historic data scientists hope to identify the deceased.

"This is something that will go down in history," said Sgt. Kathleen D. Leighton. Leighton is the X-ray technician that performed the X-rays on the remains. "We've seen things that nobody else has seen." ★

Spec. Lynford Morton contributed to this article.

SSG Zeke Allen

X-ray technician Spec. Kathleen D. Leighton with images of the remains. "This will go down in history. We've seen things no one else has seen."

PEOPLE

Best leaders win MacArthur award

Five Army Reserve soldiers will receive the General Douglas A. MacArthur Leadership Award in ceremonies at the Pentagon in May.

The recipients are **Capt. Anthony J. Cavellro**, 340th MP Co., 77th ARCOM; **Capt. Richard E. Fore III**, 301st Signal Co., 80th Div. (Tng); **Capt. David W. Hayne**, Co. B., 3/84th Bde., 84th Div (Tng); **Capt. Nickolas G. Giampa**, Co C., 4/158th Avn Regt., 97th ARCOM; and **Capt. Jonathan J. McColumn**, HHC, 98th Div. (Tng).

The MacArthur Leadership Award was developed to recognize company grade officers who demonstrate the ideals for which General MacArthur stood - duty, honor, country. The award recognizes sustained and effective junior leadership in the United States Army throughout 1992.

The board was chaired by **Brig.Gen. Paul Bergson**, Deputy Chief (IMA), Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Taking some lean into annual training.

Buenos dias Mr. Ed

Spec. Tommy Kerr of the 302nd Military Police Co., Fort Worth, Texas compare teeth with the help of Guatemalan **Soldier 2nd Class Gilberto Chanchavac**. The MPs patrol the areas outside their base camp on horseback. The Salama Valley mounted patrol was formed to compensate for a shortage of vehicles and an abundance of rough terrain. Kerr and his platoon sergeant arranged to borrow the Guatemalan base commander's polo ponies.

LaCroix on the giant slalom

Guatemalan cow rasslin'

Sometimes your patients just don't know what's good for them. Here, **Capt. John Martin** and **Sgt. David Utzke** of the 449th Veterinarian Services Detachment of Ames, Iowa wrestle with an unnamed and unappreciative Guatemalan cow.

Veterinary services benefit not only the animals treated, but the people whose lives depend on the health of their livestock.

Martin and Utzke's vaccinations were a part of a Medical Readiness Training Exercise held in Coban, Guatemala in early January.

ROTC cadet races at Stowe

Army Reserve **Pvt. Thomas Lacroix**, an ROTC cadet at Norwich University, took part in the 35th World Military Ski Championships, held March 1-6, in Stowe, Vt.

Seventeen nations sent teams to participate in the international events, which included the Giant Slalom, Men's and Women's Biathlon and Cross Country, a Military Triathlon and a 25 kilometer Military Patrol Race.

Lacroix placed 27th in the Giant Slalom. The U.S. team, consisting of reserve and active component soldiers and military cadets placed 12th overall.

The ski championships are sponsored by the Conseil International Du Sport Militaire.

World War II Remembered

Second in a series.

Reservists activated for duty in Regular divisions

FIFTY YEARS AGO THE ARMY Reserve was known as the Organized Reserve, and at the beginning of World War II 26 Organized Reserve divisions existed - but only on paper. Reserve units had virtually no permanent facilities or equipment, and soldiers received limited unit training. Despite these shortcomings, there was no shortage of volunteers at the beginning of the war.

Over 100,000 soldiers from the original Organized Reserve divisions and other units were activated to help fill critical personnel shortages in both Regular and National Guard units, leaving the reserve divisions a paper skeleton.

The remnants of the 26 reserve divisions were then activated, reorganized and manned primarily by draftees. In essence, Organized Reserve units did not go to war, instead, their individual soldiers did and new draftees replaced those soldiers already at war.

An additional 100,000 reservists were also called to duty and reserve officers furnished almost one-fourth of the Army's total officer strength during the war.

Today, 34 active major Army Reserve units have a direct WWII combat lineage. Here are a few highlights of some of their exploits:

•69th Medical Group (now the 332nd Medical Brigade) supported General Patton's advance through Luxembourg.

•70th Infantry Division spearheaded the drive into southern Germany.

•76th Infantry Division engaged 17 German divisions and captured nearly 33,000 prisoners in 110 days of combat.

•78th Infantry Division was the first unit to cross the bridge at Remagen.

•80th Infantry Division helped stem an enemy armored counterattack of five panzer divisions attempting to sever the Third Army's supply lines at Avaranches, France.

•84th Infantry Division captured 112 German pill boxes and bunkers during two months of savage fighting along the Siegfried Line.

•85th Infantry Division seized Monte Altuzzo, the keystone of the Gothic Line.

•91st Infantry Division fought its bloodiest battle along a rocky cliff near Liverguano, Italy. They slung their weapons and climbed with both hands to reach the enemy.

•95th Infantry Division helped capture the fortress city of Metz.

•98th Infantry Division seized 902 Japanese supply caches, including 60 tons of silver from the Imperial Mint.

•100th Infantry Division captured 5,684 prisoners in 12 days.

•100th Highway Transport Service (425th Transportation Brigade) hauled at its peak a daily tonnage of 3,604 tons of supplies and equipment.

•104th Infantry Division helped liberate the port of Antwerp.

•355th Engineer Regiment (411th Engineer Brigade) worked around the clock to build bridges across the Rhine River.

•818th Medical Service Detachment (now the 818th Medical Brigade) performed rapid fire stabilizing surgery in treating casualties from the Battle of the Bulge.

Soldiers in the Organized Reserve infantry divisions received the nation's highest decorations including: nine Congressional Medals of Honor; 181 Distinguished Service Crosses; two Distinguished Service Medals; 4,590 Silver Stars; 139 Legions of Merit; 138 Soldier's Medals; 24,776 Bronze Stars; and 616 Air Medals.

Exploits of former infantry divisions from which certain Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMS) wear the shoulder sleeve insignia and carry the divisional flags are not highlighted. These ARCOMS are designated, as a challenge and trust, custodians of heraldic items, but do not carry forth the inactive divisions' combat lineage and honors.

Future articles in this series will feature the achievements of specific reserve units and the heroics of its members. ★

Chester Garstki

Soldiers of the 882nd Field Artillery, 70th Infantry Division, await final inspection before leaving Camp Adair, Ore.

Story by Maj. Dean Lee.

Army Shorts

BLOOD BAN ON GULF SOLDIERS LIFTED

Some Gulf war veterans can again give blood, according to a Defense Department announcement.

In late December 1992, DOD lifted the ban, with several modifications, on blood donations from personnel who served in the Persian Gulf area. The ban was originally ordered in November 1991 to prevent transmission of leishmaniasis, a parasitic infection caused by a sandfly bite.

The ban on donations officially ended Jan. 11, 1993. The 14-month deferral period had not scientifically proven that the viscerotropic, or internal, form of leishmaniasis was a serious threat to the blood supply.

The Defense Department will continue to screen military blood donors for the disease by asking if they were deployed to the Persian Gulf region. Those who were ill or symptomatic (diarrhea, significant fatigue, night sweats, fever greater than 101°F, or aching joints) will be indefinitely deferred from blood donation and referred for medical examination.

FREEDOM FOUNDATION'S THEME ANNOUNCED

"The Military Today" is the theme for this year's Freedom Foundation military essay contest. The contest is open to all reserve component, active duty, ROTC and Junior ROTC students. The essay should be between 100 and 500 words in length, typed and double-spaced.

The writer's name, rank, Social Security number, service, and military and permanent home address must be included, along with the name, rank and address of the writer's commanding officer. ROTC or Junior ROTC members must include the name and address of their school, and name of their military instructor. Entries must be postmarked by May 1, 1993.

The first-place winner receives a framed George Washington Honor Medal and a $100 U.S. Savings Bond. Second-place winners receive the medal and a $50 bond.

Write Awards Dept., Freedoms Foundation, Route 23, Valley Forge, PA 19481.

TIPS IMPROVE YOUR ARMY TOOLS

Through the Army's Tool Improvement Suggestion Program (TIPS) anyone who uses Army tools can make them better by talking directly to folks who care . . . the U.S. Army Force Integration Support Agency.

If you have ideas on adding tools to a tool kit, modifying existing tools, fabricating new tools or deleting unnecessary tools from a tool kit, call Tom Justus at (703) 355-2513, DSN 345-2513 or fax DSN 345-2513.

Your suggestions will entered into a computer and the Army's subject matter experts will be tasked to evaluate them. If they approve them, your suggestions will be implemented.

ARPERCEN BOOTH OPEN AT ROA CONVENTION

Reservists wishing to verify their points or check their official records are encouraged to do so at the ARPERCEN booth during the ROA convention, June 30 to July 3, 1993 at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, Tenn.

RATES INCREASE FOR MONTGOMERY GI BILL

Monthly rates for students entitled to the Montgomery GI Bill for the Selected Reserve will increase on April 1, 1993.

The new rates are:

$190/mo - full time
$143/mo - 3/4 time
$ 95/mo - 1/2 time

Soldiers will receive the increases automatically.

THE SURVEY SAYS....

According to a recent survey completed by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, only 30 percent of Army Reservists and their families know that they have unlimited PX shopping privileges.

SPACE - A TRAVEL IS NOW FREE

Soldiers will no longer have to pay a $10 per person fee for space-available seats on military aircraft. The change was announced by the Air Force's Air Mobility Command in late January and approved by DoD.

NURSE COUNSELORS NEEDED

U.S. Army Recruiting Command is looking for Army Nurse Corps officers (1st Lieutenants and Captains) to work directly with recruiters as nurse counselors. The AGR positions are in locations across the United States. For an application contact CW4 Donald Biere at (800) 223-3735, extension 40617.

"Beautiful view! Is there one for the enlisted men?"

AT EASE

Must be Monday...here comes another bunch of Reservists to give the cow a shot!

It's a Lady's Life....

It was at annual training when the 3292nd USA Reserve Forces School from Knoxville, Tenn. acquired a new "member,"- a female English Setter begging for handouts at the mess hall . She was an affectionate dog and instantly won our hearts. We named her Lady and took up a collection to buy her food and the medicines she needed. Lady responded to our caring with a genuine desire to please, and was always nearby, watching us constantly.

Lady "earned her stripes" one morning at formation. The unit adjutant called us to attention but was unaware that Lady had fallen in at his side. She sat erect at the "Ten-Hut" and held her position until the sections reported. The adjutant, still unaware of her presence but wondering about the controlled snicker or two in the ranks, did an about-face to report to the school commandant. Lady lifted her paw in unison with the adjutant's salute.

At that point the formation began laughing uncontrollably, leaving the adjutant bewildered as to the source of the laughter.

His relief came in the Colonel's admonition, "Please teach the new private to salute with her right paw."

Submitted by MSgt. Barbara Kennard

IN REVIEW

WE WERE SOLDIERS ONCE...AND YOUNG by Lt.Gen. Harold G. Moore and Joseph L. Galloway. 464pp. $25.00

A gripping and emotional account of the battle of Ia Drang, told by the men who fought in the first major battle of the Vietnam War. The conflict between the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and the North Vietnamese was no TV show of guided bombs and two-star briefings. This was a bloody and ferocious hand-to-hand battle that took more lives than our total Persian Gulf allied casualties.

Moore and Galloway relate the horror, fury and heroism of brave men meeting an overwhelming enemy force. Their narrative pulls you into the jungle, forcing you to taste their fear. Very soon you find yourself questioning whether your own abilities as a leader could hold up to their test.

Young soldiers will look at the Vietnam Veteran with new respect. Old soldiers will be reminded of how they earned that respect. Perhaps most importantly, the book brings life to the memories of the heroes and fallen soldiers of the Ia Drang. JMN

CURRENT RELEASES:

CHURCHILL'S GENERALS. Edited by John Keegan. Grove Weidenfeld, 1991. 368pp. $24.95 An entertaining collection of essays on Churchill's senior officers or World War II.

IT TAKES ONE TO TANGO, by Ambassador Edward L. Rowny. Brassey's, 1992. 320pp. $22.00 A candid memoir about arms negotiation and diplomacy.

PATTON'S GI PHOTOGRAPHERS, Edited by Ralph Butterfield. Iowa State University Press, 1991. 176pp. $27.95 A photographic and written glimpse of the experiences of a combat photographer signal company in World War II.

AFTER TET - The Bloodiest Year in Vietnam, by Ronald H. Spector. The Free Press. $24.95 An absorbing narrative of the political, military and cultural battles following Tet.

REBUILDING THE DEATH RAILWAY, Edited by LaForte and Marcello, 1992. 300pp. $24.95 The ordeal of American POWs in Burma.

LANDSCAPE TURNED RED, Stephen W. Sears, Ticknor & Fields, 1993. $12.95pb Paperback release of the award winning 1983 history of the Battle of Antietam.

RAMPARTS: Fortification from the Renaissance to West Point, by Marguerita Z. Herman, Avery, 1992. 201pp. $50.00 An illustrated history of 400 years of fort building.

THERE'S A WAR TO BE WON, by Geoffrey Perret, Ballantine Books, 1992. 597pp. $5.99pb. A well-written, fast paced, carefully researched history of World War II.

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